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A NOTE ON *OENEIS JUTTA HARPERI,*

ITS AUTHOR AND DATE OF PUBLICATION (SATYRIDAE)

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A FEW YEARS AGO JOHN H. MASTERS PUBLISHED A PAPER (1969, 3(2):23-24) entitled, "An unusual nomenclatorial problem regarding *Oeneis jutta,* (Lepidoptera: Satyridae)" in which he mentioned the fact that "*harperi*", which Wyatt (1965, 50: 69) cited while describing *Oe. j. chermocki* had never been published by Chermock [and Chermock] which is the fact. Masters suggested that Wyatt was the author of *harperi* and that an arrangement in check list order for this name, insofar as material, should read as follows:

"*Oe. j. ridingiana* Cher. & Cher. 1940
= *harperi* Wyatt 1965 (*nec* Chermock)"

thus recognizing Wyatt's publication of *harperi* as valid, but not considering whether he himself had not thereby published this name in 1969 by placing *harperi* in the synonymy of *ridingiana.* The description by Wyatt, in German, is as follows:

> ". . . Die neue, grosse und hell gezeichnete Rasse steht *harperi* CHERMOCK aus dem subarktischen Manitoba und von der Hudsons Bay zunächst, ist jedoch in beiden Geschlechtern grösser und heller gezeichnet."

which is translated:

> ". . . The new, large and brightly marked race ranks next to *harperi* CHERMOCK from the subarctic area of Manitoba and the Hudson Bay and yet in both species is larger and more brightly marked."

Masters claims (1969, p. 23) that Chermock and Chermock's draft *ms.* description of this name reads essentially as follows:

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> "Expanse: male 42 mm.; female 45 mm. "On the upperside of the male, the ocelli are small surrounded by narrow rings of light rusty orange. "The ground color is dark brown, approaching black with a copper iridescence. "The underside is extremely dark with only a faint mesial band. "The gray striation is faint. "Female with larger ocelli than the males but with similar under surface. "Holotype and Allotype: Gillam, Manitoba; 24 Paratypes, Gillam; 6 Churchill."

This is not a translation of Wyatt's description of *harperi* as might appear at first sight. It seems to be the language, more or less, of Chermock's unpublished *ms.* There are half quotation marks before each sentence, as given above, and it bears little or no resemblance to Wyatt's published description. No holotype, allotype and paratypes are mentioned by Wyatt for *harperi.*

Size and shades of color are but feeble grounds upon which to base a new name. The former may be influenced by the amount of food consumed by the larva and the latter by the age of the specimen when captured and its subsequent exposure to light. Fortunately, we are not obliged to determine whether a description reading, "larger and more brilliant than" is a sufficient indication because, as shown below, *harperi* as published by Wyatt is invalid anyway.

It is believed that parts of Wyatt's paper describing *chermocki* as published was transposed by someone, possibly the editor or printer, because the information concerning the types of *chermocki* are separated by three paragraphs from the paratypes and it is suspected that the second paragraph on page 70, which is concerned with descriptions of the male and female holotype and allotype should be united with the description of the paratypes by transferring the paragraphs relating to them so that holotype and allotype are followed by the paragraphs dealing with the paratypes.

To summarize this problem and its solution: The name *harperi* by itself and not in combination with any generic name was first used by Wyatt (1965, p. 70). He ascribed it to Chermock, believing that it had been published by Frank H. Chermock, or Chermock and Chermock. But the Code (Art. 11(g)(ii)) provides that, "A species-group name [*harperi*] must be published in *combination with a genus group name* [*Oeneis*] . . ." (italics mine), i.e., as *Oeneis harperi* or *Oeneis jutta harperi*

which was not done by Wyatt. "Combination" is not defined in the glossary of the Code (1964), but a binomen is defined (p. 148) as "The combination of a generic and a specific name which together constitute the scientific name of a species." Certainly *harperi* standing entirely by itself in the middle of a sentence is not a combination constituting an indication (Code, 1964, Art. 16(a)). This, quite definitely, is not a compliance with the Code rule quoted above and, hence, this publication by Wyatt of *harperi* is invalid.

The next use of *harperi* was by Masters (1969, pp. 23-24). It would appear, at first glance, that this time the name could be ascribed to Masters but, again, there is a defect in its publication in that, although he used the name as a trinominal (see Code, Art. 6) by writing "*Oeneis jutta* (Hubner) . . . *j.ridingiana* Cher. & Cher. = *harperi*" and gave a description thereof, he published it in the synonymy of *ridingiana*. Therefore, this publication is also invalid under the Code (Art. 11(d)).

To give the name the validity that I believe it should have, I hereby publish it as

Oeneis jutta harperi ssp. n.

and refer to the papers herein cited for bibliographical references. The types therein named are apparently in the collection of Paul W. Chermock, second son of Frank H. Chermock. The type locality is fixed as Gillam, northern Manitoba, due south of Churchill.

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